

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, and Canadian WHMIS

PART I What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME/MATERIAL NAME: Ketoconazole Cream 2%

DESCRIPTION:	Ketoconazole Cream
NDC #:	0168-0099-15; 0168-0099-30; 0168-0099-60
CHEMICAL NAME (for active ingredient):	<i>cis</i> -1-Acetyl-4-[4-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]methoxy]phenyl]piperazine
CHEMICAL FAMILY (for active ingredient):	Substituted Piperazine
HOW SUPPLIED:	2% Cream
FORMULA (for active ingredient):	C ₂₆ H ₂₈ Cl ₂ N ₄ O ₄
PRODUCT USE:	Pharmaceutical for Human Use
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	FOUGERA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
ADDRESS:	60 Baylis Road Melville, NY 11747-0103
BUSINESS PHONE/GENERAL MSDS INFORMATION:	1-631-454-7677
EMERGENCY PHONE (U.S./Canada/Puerto Rico):	1-800-424-9300 (24-hr)
EMERGENCY PHONE (OUTSIDE U.S.):	+1-631-454-7677

NOTE: ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, and Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations] required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: This product is a white, smooth, odorless cream. **Health Hazards:** The primary health hazard associated with occupational exposure to this product is the potential for irritation of contaminated eyes and mild irritation of contaminated skin, especially if contamination is repeated. **Flammability Hazards:** If heated to high temperatures for a prolonged period, the water in this product can evaporate off and the residue may ignite. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic compounds (including carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and hydrogen chloride). **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** Large quantities released to the environment may have an adverse effect. **Emergency Considerations:** Emergency responders should wear appropriate protection for situation to which they respond.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w
Ketoconazole	65277-42-1	2%
Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous	7757-83-7	Proprietary
Isopropyl Myristate	110-27-0	Proprietary
Polysorbate 60	9005-67-8	Proprietary
Cetyl Alcohol	124-29-8	Proprietary
Sorbitan Monostearate	1338-41-6	Proprietary
Stearyl Alcohol	112-92-5	Proprietary
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	Proprietary
Water and other components. Each of the other components is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).	The remaining components do not contribute any significant additional hazards.	Balance

PART II What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Persons developing hypersensitivity reactions should receive medical attention. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If adverse skin effects occur, discontinue use. Seek medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the eyes, rinse eyes under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids and then "roll" eyes while flushing. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect continues after rinsing.

INHALATION: If vapors of this product are inhaled, causing irritation, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting.

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

INGESTION (continued): Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Conditions including dermatitis and unusual or allergic reaction to Ketoconazole may be aggravated by therapeutic use of this product. Regular visits to physician to check progress during therapy should be scheduled.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: This product should only be given to patients by persons experienced in management of patients receiving the type of therapy intended for this product. Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure. In the event of ingestion, supportive measures, including gastric lavage with sodium bicarbonate, should be employed.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

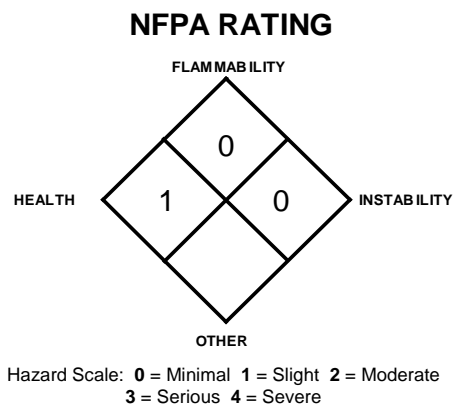
UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this material may ignite and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and hydrogen chloride).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

ADVICE TO FIRE-FIGHTERS: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment. If protective equipment is contaminated by this product, it should be thoroughly washed with running water prior to removal of SCBA respiratory protection. Firefighters whose protective equipment becomes contaminated should thoroughly shower with warm, soapy water and should receive medical evaluation if they experience any adverse effects.



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Proper protective equipment should be used. In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people. The atmosphere must have levels of components lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment) if applicable, and have at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

Small Spills: Wear goggles and gloves while wiping up small spills of this product with polypad or sponge.

Large Spills: Trained personnel following pre-planned procedures should handle non-incident releases. Access to the spill areas should be restricted. Protective apparel should be used with a respirator when there is any danger of mists or sprays being generated. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. The dispersal of mists or sprays into surrounding air and the possibility of inhalation is a serious matter and should be treated as such. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.** Absorb spilled liquid using polypads or other suitable absorbent material. Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Monitor area and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area.

Decontaminate the area of the spill thoroughly using detergent and water. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

PART III How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this product or equipment and containers that contain this product. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Follow SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS supplied with this product. Particular care in working with this product must be practiced in pharmacies and other preparation areas, during manufacture of this product, and during patient administration.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Employees must be trained to properly use this product. Use of this product should be performed in a designated area for working with drugs. Ensure product is properly labeled. Store this product away from incompatible materials. Store this product in original container.

7. HANDLING and USE (Continued)

PRODUCT PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL: Handle this material following standard medical practices and following the recommendations presented on the Package Insert.

SPECIFIC USE(S): This product is a human pharmaceutical. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: When cleaning non-disposable equipment, wear latex or butyl rubber (double gloving is recommended), goggles, and lab coat. Wash equipment with soap and water. Wipe equipment down with damp sponge or polypad. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations or waste disposal regulations of Canada. All disposable items contaminated with this product should be disposed of properly.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Follow standard medical product handling procedures. During decontamination of work surfaces, workers should wear the same equipment recommended in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	
Ketoconazole	65277-42-1	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Cetyl Alcohol	124-29-8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Isopropyl Myristate	110-27-0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Polysorbate 60	9005-67-8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	AIHA WEEL: TWA = 10
Sorbitan Monostearate (Exposure limits are for Stearates)	1338-41-6	10	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Stearyl Alcohol	112-92-5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132) or equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Standard Z94.4-02 and CSA Standard Z94.3-07). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: A respirator is not required for routine conditions of use of this product. If respiratory protection is needed, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, or Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-02. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Not normally needed during normal use. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-07.

HAND PROTECTION: For situations in which prolonged skin contact is anticipated, double glove, using latex, nitrile, or rubber gloves. Check gloves for leaks. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after removing gloves. Gloves should cover the gown cuff. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: During patient administration, use of lightweight cotton gown or other medical attire is recommended. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear*.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: Not established.

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Not established.

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not established.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE (air = 1): Not established.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 50°C (water = 1): Approx. 0.9

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.

pH: 6.5–8.5

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not established.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product is a white, smooth, odorless cream.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance and odor of this product are distinguishing characteristics to identify the product in event of accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY/CHEMICAL STABILITY: This product is stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: If exposed to extremely high temperatures, thermal decomposition may generate irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and hydrogen chloride).
Hydrolysis: None known.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY (continued)

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is generally compatible with other common materials in a medical facility. Acids, caustics, and other chemicals that could affect its performance should be avoided.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, light, and contact with incompatible chemicals.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The health hazard information provided below is pertinent to medical employees handling this product in an occupational setting. This product is designed for application on the skin. The following paragraphs describe the symptoms of exposure by route of exposure.

INHALATION: Although unlikely due to form of product, inhalation of vapors of this product may slightly irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon breathing fresh air.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Skin contact may cause irritation, itching, and stinging. Prolonged or repeated skin overexposures may cause dermatitis (dry red skin). Eye contact can cause irritation, stinging, redness, and tearing.

SKIN ABSORPTION: The components of this product are not known to be absorbed through the skin.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not a significant route of occupational overexposure. Acute ingestion of large quantities of this product or chronic ingestion caused by poor hygiene practices may cause adverse symptoms. Symptoms of ingestion overexposure may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, headache, nausea, photophobia, hypothyroidism, hyperuricemia, hypertriglyceridemia, sexual dysfunction, myalgia, vomiting, thrombocytopenia, diarrhea, and paresthesias.

INJECTION: Though not anticipated to be a significant route of overexposure for this product, injection (via punctures or lacerations by contaminated objects) may cause redness at the site of injection. Symptoms may include those described for "General Toxicity Information".

GENERAL TOXICITY INFORMATION: Individuals who have had allergic reactions to products containing the Ketoconazole component of this product or any other components of this product may experience allergic reactions to this product. Persons using the product in therapeutic doses have experienced irritation, itching, and stinging.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product may mildly to moderately irritate contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: Due the presence of Sodium Sulfite Anhydrous, inhalation, skin contact, and ingestion may cause an allergic reaction in individuals with a sulfite sensitivity; exposure to very small amounts may cause an allergic reaction in sensitive individuals with swelling of the tongue, bronchospasm, bronchoconstriction sweating, flushing, hives, low blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, and anaphylaxis.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Overexposure to this product may cause the following health effects:

Acute: The primary health effects that may be experienced by medical personnel exposed to this product is mild irritation of contaminated skin. Accidental ingestion may be harmful. Eye contact will cause irritation.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin exposures can cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

TARGET ORGANS:

Acute: Occupational Exposure: Skin. Therapeutic Doses: Skin.

Chronic: Occupational Exposure: Skin. Therapeutic Doses: Skin.

TOXICITY DATA: The toxicity data available for the active component of this product are presented in this MSDS. Additional data are available for the excipient components of this product, but are not presented in this MSDS; Contact Fougera for more information.

KETOCONAZOLE:

LDLo (Oral-Human) 45 mg/kg/17 days-intermittent:
Behavioral: coma; Liver: jaundice, other or unclassified

LDLo (Oral-Woman) 412 mg/kg/15 weeks-intermittent:
Behavioral: coma; Liver: hepatitis (hepatocellular necrosis), diffuse, jaundice, other or unclassified

LDLo (Oral-Woman) 264 mg/kg/66 days-intermittent:
Liver: other changes

KETOCONAZOLE (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Child) 450 mg/kg/90 days-intermittent:
Endocrine: evidence of thyroid hypofunction;
Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: other changes



TDLo (Oral-Man) 49 mg/kg/17 days-intermittent: Liver:
other changes

TDLo (Oral-Man) 5.7 mg/kg: Endocrine: androgenic,
other changes

KETOCONAZOLE (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Man) 1029 mg/kg: male 60 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Paternal Effects: other effects on male; Endocrine: androgenic

TDLo (Oral-Woman) 60 mg/kg Liver: other changes
TDLo (Oral-Woman) 20 mg/kg/2 days-intermittent:
Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section, regional or general arteriolar or venous dilation; Immunological Including Allergic: anaphylaxis

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)		1
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)		0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)		0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8
For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications			

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

KETOCONAZOLE (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Human) 8.6 mg/kg; Endocrine: androgenic; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other

TDLo (Oral-Human) 2.8 mg/kg; Endocrine: androgenic, changes in luteinizing hormone

TDLo (Oral-Human) 2.857 mg/kg; Immunological Including Allergic: anaphylaxis

TDLo (Oral-Human) 154.3 mg/kg/9 days-intermittent; Endocrine: androgenic Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other

TDLo (Oral-Human) 1539 mg/kg/90 days-intermittent; Endocrine: gynecomastia

TDLo (Oral-Human) 240 mg/kg/3 weeks-intermittent; Endocrine: other changes; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other proteins

TDLo (Unreported-Man) 77,100 mg/kg/27 days-intermittent; Behavioral: headache; Liver: jaundice, other or unclassified; Kidney/Ureter/ Bladder: other changes in urine composition

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 166 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 618 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Dog) 178 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Guinea Pig) 178 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 1474 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 2937 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Rat) > 2400 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Mouse) > 4 gm/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rat) 86 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 32 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Dog) 23,300 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Guinea Pig) 23,300 µg/kg

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 24 mg/kg; Endocrine: androgenic; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 600 mg/kg/3 days-continuous; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 80 mg/kg/8 days-continuous; Endocrine: other changes; Related to Chronic Data: changes in uterine weight

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 480 mg/kg/20 days-intermittent; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 720 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: testes, epididymis, sperm duct

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 350 mg/kg/14 days-intermittent; Endocrine: androgenic

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 700 mg/kg/14 days-intermittent; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: prostate, seminal vesicle, Cowper's gland, accessory glands; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 750 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: other effects on male

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 375 mg/kg/15 days-intermittent; Endocrine: changes in gonadotropins

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1125 mg/kg/15 days-intermittent; Liver: changes in liver weight; Endocrine: changes in gonadotropins

KETOCONAZOLE (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1500 mg/kg/15 days-intermittent; Liver: changes in liver weight; Endocrine: changes in gonadotropins; Related to Chronic Data: changes in prostate weight

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 700 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent; Endocrine: estrogenic

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2800 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent; Endocrine: changes in adrenal weight; Related to Chronic Data: changes in prostate weight

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 175 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent; Related to Chronic Data: changes in uterine weight

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1400 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent; Endocrine: changes in adrenal weight; Related to Chronic Data: changes in ovarian weight

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2800 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent; Cardiac: changes in heart weight; Endocrine: estrogenic; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2800 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent; Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight; Endocrine: evidence of thyroid hypofunction

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 6480 mg/kg; male 9 weeks pre-mating female 2 weeks pre-mating: 7 days after conception; Reproductive: Fertility: mating performance (e.g. # sperm positive females per # females mated; # copulations per # estrus cycles), female fertility index (e.g. # females pregnant per # sperm positive females; # females pregnant per # females mated)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 600 mg/kg; male 3 days pre-mating; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count); Fertility: male fertility index (e.g. # males impregnating females per # males exposed to fertile non-pregnant females)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 300 mg/kg; male 1 day(s) pre-mating; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: other effects on male

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 3240 mg/kg; male 9 week(s) pre-mating female 2 week(s) pre-mating: 7 day(s) after conception; Reproductive: Fertility: pre-implantation mortality (e.g. reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea), litter size (e.g.# fetuses per litter; measured before birth)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 880 mg/kg; female 7-17 day(s) after conception; Reproductive: Fertility: litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetal death; Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1040 mg/kg; female 17-21 day(s) after conception lactating female 21 day(s) post-birth; Reproductive: Maternal Effects: parturition; Effects on Newborn: viability index (e.g., # alive at day 4 per # born alive)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 520 mg/kg; female 6-18 day(s) after conception; Reproductive: Maternal Effects: other effects; Fertility: litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetal death

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 80 mg/kg; female 1-8 day(s) after conception; Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants)

KETOCONAZOLE (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 175 mg/kg; male 28 day(s) pre-mating; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: prostate, seminal vesicle, Cowper's gland, accessory glands

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2800 mg/kg; male 28 day(s) pre-mating; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: testes, epididymis, sperm duct, prostate, seminal vesicle, Cowper's gland, accessory glands

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 175 mg/kg; female 28 day(s) pre-mating; Reproductive: Maternal Effects: uterus, cervix, vagina

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1400 mg/kg; female 28 day(s) pre-mating; Reproductive: Maternal Effects: ovaries, fallopian tubes

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2800 mg/kg; female 28 day(s) pre-mating; Reproductive: Maternal Effects: uterus, cervix, vagina, menstrual cycle changes or disorders

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 24,000 mg/kg/60 days-continuous; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count)

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 300 mg/kg; male 1 day(s) pre-mating; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count)

TDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 40 mg/kg; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: transaminases

TDLo (Oral-Dog) 1200 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent; Liver: other changes, changes in liver weight

TDLo (Oral-Dog) 280 mg/kg/7 days-intermittent; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: testes, epididymis, sperm duct; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other proteins

TDLo (Intraduodenal-Rat) 50 mg/kg; Liver; other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): lipids including transport

TDLo (Intraduodenal-Rat) 100 mg/kg; Liver: hepatitis (hepatocellular necrosis), zonal; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: transaminases

TDLo (Intraduodenal-Rat) 600 mg/kg/4 days-intermittent; Liver: changes in liver weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Intraduodenal-Rat) 2250 mg/kg/15 days-intermittent; Liver: changes in liver weight; Endocrine: androgenic Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Intraduodenal-Mouse) 900 mg/kg/6 weeks-intermittent; Tumorigenic: active as anti-cancer agent; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: other changes

KETOCONAZOLE (continued):

TDLo (Unreported-Rat) 40 mg/kg; Liver: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: transaminases

TDLo (Unreported-Rat) 144 mg/kg/12 days-continuous; Reproductive: Maternal Effects: parturition; Endocrine: other changes

DNA Inhibition (Human-Lymphocyte) 10 mg/L

DNA Inhibition (Human Cells-Not Otherwise Specified) 1 µmol/L

CARCINOGENIC INFORMATION: A long-term feeding study in Swiss albino mice and in Wistar rats showed no evidence of oncogenic activity. The incipient components of this product are listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds, as follows:

SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE (as a stearate compound): ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as Human Carcinogen);

The remaining components of this product are not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: The active component of this product, Ketoconazole, is rated as Pregnancy Category C (RISK CANNOT BE RULED OUT, Human evidence is lacking, but animal evidence is positive). Listed below is information concerning the effects Ketoconazole on human and animal reproductive systems.

Mutagenicity: The dominant lethal mutation test in male and female mice revealed that single oral doses of Ketoconazole as high as 80 mg/kg produced no mutation in any stage of germ cell development. The Ames' *Salmonella* microsomal activator assay was also negative.

Embryotoxicity/Reproductive Toxicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause human embryotoxic or reproductive effects.

Teratogenicity: Ketoconazole has been shown to be teratogenic (syndactylia and oligodactylia) in the rat when given orally in the diet at 80 mg/kg/day, (10 times the maximum recommended human oral dose). However, these effects may be related to maternal toxicity, which was seen at this and higher dose levels.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have been determined for components of this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for soil absorption or mobility. The following information is available for the components of this product:

CETYL ALCOHOL:

The Koc of Cetyl Alcohol is estimated as 25,000, using a water solubility of 4.122×10^{-2} and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Cetyl Alcohol is expected to be immobile in soil.

ISOPROPYL PALMITATE:

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices, the Koc for Isopropyl Palmitate can be estimated to be about 52,000. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Isopropyl Palmitate is expected to be immobile in soil.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

The Koc of Propylene Glycol is estimated as 8, using a log Kow of -0.92 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Propylene Glycol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

STEARYL ALCOHOL:

The Koc of Octadecanol is estimated as 1.8×10^5 , using a water solubility of 1.1×10^{-3} mg/L at 25°C and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that 1-octadecanol is immobile in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The following information is available for the components of this product:

CETYL ALCOHOL:

If released to air, a vapor pressure of 6×10^{-6} mm Hg at 25°C indicates Cetyl Alcohol will exist in both the vapor and particulate phases in the atmosphere. Vapor-phase Cetyl Alcohol will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 16 hours. Particulate-phase Cetyl Alcohol will be removed from the atmosphere by wet or dry deposition. If released to soil, Cetyl Alcohol is expected to have no mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 25,000. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 4.6×10^{-2} atm-cu m/mole. However, adsorption to soil is expected to attenuate volatilization. Various biological screening studies have demonstrated that Cetyl Alcohol biodegrades both aerobically and anaerobically. If released into water, Cetyl Alcohol is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 23 hours and 12 days, respectively. However, volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be attenuated by adsorption to suspended solids and sediment in the water column. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyze under environmental conditions.

ISOPROPYL PALMITATE:

If released to air, an estimated vapor pressure of 5.6×10^{-5} mm Hg at 25°C indicates Isopropyl Palmitate will exist in both the vapor and particulate phases in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Isopropyl Palmitate will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 17 hours. Particulate-phase Isopropyl Palmitate will be removed from the atmosphere by wet and dry deposition. If released to soil, Isopropyl Palmitate is expected to have no mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 52,000. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 0.016 atm-cu m/mole. However, adsorption to soil is expected to attenuate volatilization. Isopropyl Palmitate is expected to rapidly biodegrade in aerobic soils as suggested by the rapid biodegradation of structurally similar long-chain fatty acid esters. If released into water, Isopropyl Palmitate is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in the water column based upon the estimated Koc. Isopropyl Palmitate is expected to rapidly biodegrade in aerobic waters as suggested by the rapid biodegradation of structurally similar long-chain fatty acid esters. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 5 hours and 7 days, respectively. However, volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be attenuated by adsorption to suspended solids and sediment in the water column. The volatilization half-life from a model pond is estimated to be about 61 hours ignoring adsorption; when considering maximum adsorption the volatilization half-life increases to 15 months. An estimated base-catalyzed second-order hydrolysis rate constant of 0.021 L/mole-sec corresponds to half-lives of 10 and 1 years at pH values of 7 and 8, respectively.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 8, determined from a log Kow of -0.92 and a regression-derived equation, indicates that Propylene Glycol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of Propylene Glycol from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process given an estimated Henry's Law constant of 1.3×10^{-8} atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapor pressure, 0.13 mmHg, and water solubility, 1×10^6 mg/liter. Propylene Glycol is not expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. Laboratory experiments using agricultural soils from South Carolina conducted at 22 deg C and a fortification of 1,000 ppm Propylene Glycol, yielded 73-78% mineralization during a 51 day incubation period, suggesting that biodegradation will be an important fate process in soils. Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 8, determined from a log Kow of -0.92 and a regression-derived equation, indicates that Propylene Glycol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilization from water surfaces is not expected based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 1.3×10^{-8} atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapor pressure, 0.13 mmHg, and water solubility, 1×10^6 mg/L. Numerous screening studies using wastewater or sewage inoculum as seed, suggests that Propylene Glycol will be degraded readily under aqueous environments. According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semi-volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, Propylene Glycol, which has a vapor pressure of 0.13 mmHg at 25°C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Propylene Glycol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 32 hours, calculated from its rate constant of 1.2×10^{-11} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C.

STEARYL ALCOHOL:

Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 1.8×10^5 , determined from a water solubility of 1.1×10^{-3} mg/L and a regression-derived equation, indicates that Octadecanol is expected to be immobile in soil. Volatilization of Octadecanol from moist soil surfaces may be expected to be an important fate process given an estimated Henry's Law constant of 8.41×10^{-4} atm-cu m/mole, derived from a vapor pressure of 2.7×10^{-6} mmHg at 25°C, and its water solubility. However, adsorption to soil is expected to attenuate volatilization. Octadecanol is not expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. Biodegradation of Octadecanol may be an important fate process in soil based on a mixed shake flask culture study. Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 1.8×10^5 , determined from a water solubility of 1.1×10^{-3} mg/L and a regression-derived equation, indicates that Octadecanol is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediments. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 8.4×10^{-4} atm-cu m/mole, calculated from its water solubility and vapor pressure, 2.7×10^{-6} mmHg, values. Using this Henry's Law constant and an estimation method, volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 2.8 hours and 7 days, respectively. However, volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be attenuated by adsorption to suspended solids and sediment in the water column. A percent theoretical oxygen demand value of 0.3 in 24-hrs using a Warburg test suggests that biodegradation may not be an important fate process in water. According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semi-volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, Octadecanol, which has a vapor pressure of 2.7×10^{-6} mm Hg at 25°C, will exist in both the vapor and particulate phases in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Octadecanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 14 hours, calculated from its rate constant of 2.67×10^{-11} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C that was derived using a structure estimation method. Particulate-phase 1-Octadecanol may be removed from the air by wet or dry deposition. Using the Warburg test which employs activated sludge, Octadecanol gave a theoretical oxygen demand of 0.3, 0.5, and 0.3 percent in 6, 12, and 24 hours. However, using an acclimated mixed shake flask culture with incremental substrate addition of 1-octadecanol, biomass yield reached 54.5 percent after seven days. Given sufficient time in contact with adapted microbial species under conditions otherwise non-limiting, the complete disappearance of 1-octadecanol as identifiable molecular species will occur.

BIOACCUMULATION: This product has not been tested for bioconcentration. The following information is available for the components of this product:

CETYL ALCOHOL:

In a 3-day static exposure study using golden orfe fish (*Leuciscus idus melanotus*), a Cetyl Alcohol bioconcentration factor (BCF) of 56 was observed. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate, provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism. A 24-hr BCF of 17000 was observed in algae (*Chlorella fusca*)

ISOPROPYL PALMITATE:

An estimated BCF of 53 was calculated for Isopropyl Palmitate using an estimated log Kow of 8.16 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, the estimated BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for Propylene Glycol, using a log Kow of -0.92 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

BIOACCUMULATION (continued):

STEARYL ALCOHOL:

An estimated BCF value of 2.8X10+4 was calculated for Octadecanol, using an experimental water solubility of 1.1X10-3 mg/L at 25°C and a recommended regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is very high, provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism.

ECOTOXICITY: No specific information is currently available on the effect of this product on plants or animals in the environment. This product may be harmful to contaminated terrestrial and aquatic plant and animal life, especially in large quantities. The following are aquatic toxicity data currently available for components of this product.

CETYL ALCOHOL:

EC₅₀ (*Scenedesmus subspicatus* Algae) 72 hours = 676 mg/L; Effect: cell multiplication inhibition test

PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

EC₅₀ (*Photobacterium phosphoreum*, bacteria) 30 minutes = 26,800 mg/L

TD (*Chlorella pyrenoidosa*, algae) = 92,000 mg/L

EC₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 48 hours = < 4,295 mg/L

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 48 hours = 34,400 mg/L

EC₁₀₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 48 hours = 50,000 mg/L

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 24 hours = > 10,000 mg/L

EC₁₀₀ (*Daphnia magna*, crustacean) 24 hours = > 10,000 mg/L

EC₅₀ (*Nitocra spinipes*, crustacean) 96 hours = > 10,000 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Lebistes reticulatus*, guppy) 48 hours > 10,000 mg/L

PROPYLENE GLYCOL (continued):

LC₅₀ (*Carassius auratus*) 24 hours = > 5,000 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Salmo gairdneri*) 24 hours = 50,000 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas*) 96 hours = 54,900 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Artemia salina*) 24 hours = >10,000 mg/L

LC₁₀₀ (*Pimephales promelas*) 96 hours = 65,610 mg/L

NOEC (*Pimephales promelas*) 96 hours < 47,829 mg/L

Fingerling trout: at 50,000 mg/l at 10°C: no mortality or apparent signs of stress were produced during a 25-hr exposure period (static bioassay)

STEARYL ALCOHOL:

NOEC (*Streptococcus mutans* bacteria) 24 hours = >3.3 mg/L

NOEC (*Candida albicans* fungi) 30 hours = 10 g/L

NOEC (*Mucor mucedo* fungi) 30 hours = 10 g/L

NOEC (*Trichophyton mentagrophytes* fungi) 5 days = 10 g/L

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No component of this product is known to have ozone depletion potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55-gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada. This product, if unaltered by handling, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. All gowns, gloves, and disposable materials used in the preparation or handling of this drug should be disposed of in accordance with established hazardous waste disposal procedures. Handle as if capable of transmitting infectious agents. Incineration is recommended. Reusable equipment should be cleaned with soap and water.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHIPPING REGULATIONS: This product is not classified as hazardous under regulations of U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for any component of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: This product is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration; it is not subject to requirements under TSCA.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The components of this product are not on the California Proposition 65 lists.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: This product regulated by the Therapeutic Products Programme (TPP) of Health Canada and so it is exempt from requirements of the DSL/NDSL Inventory.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

CANADIAN REGULATIONS (continued):

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS: The WHMIS Requirements of the Hazardous Products Act does not apply in respect of the advertising, sale or importation of any cosmetic, device, drug or food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

ANSI LABELING (Based on 129.1, Provided to Summarize Occupational Exposure Hazards): **WARNING! MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION.** Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin and clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, safety glasses, and appropriate body protection during handling or administration. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water. If adverse respiratory reaction occurs, give oxygen and seek immediate medical attention. If ingested, **DO NOT** induce vomiting—seek immediate medical attention. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or “alcohol” foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Wipe up spilled product. Place residual in appropriate container and seal. Dispose of according to applicable regulations. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of Fougera's knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, **CAS #:** This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

DFG MAKs: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace. Exposure limits are given as TWA (Time-Weighted Average) or PEAK (short-term exposure) values.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: **1:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human of animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. **3B:** Substances that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but that are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. **4:** Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) **5:** Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: Group A: A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. **Group B:** Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group C:** There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification (continued): Group D: Classification in one of the groups A–C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, “Vacated 1989 PEL” is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

which are commonly used, include the following:

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TLV: Threshold Limit Value. An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AIHA.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. Mechanical irritation may occur. *Pii or Draize = 0. Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. *Draize = 0. Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat: > 5000 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat: > 20 mg/L. 1 Slight Hazard:* Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the stomach if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate existing dermatitis. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Pii or Draize > 0 < 5. Eye Irritation:* Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. *Draize > 0-25. Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat: > 500-5000 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit: > 1000-2000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat: > 2-20 mg/L. 2 Moderate Hazard:* Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. *Pii or Draize = 5, with no destruction of dermal tissue. Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. *Draize = 26-100, with reversible effects. Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat: > 50-500 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit: > 200-1000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat: > 0.5-2 mg/L. 3 Serious Hazard:* Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and dermal necrosis. *Pii or Draize > 5-8, with destruction of tissue. Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. *Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat: > 1-50 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit: > 20-200 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat: > 0.05-0.5 mg/L. 4 Severe Hazard:* Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposures; extremely toxic; irreversible injury may result from brief contact. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat: ≤ 1 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit: ≤ 20 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat: ≤ 0.05 mg/L.*

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 Slight Hazard:** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C (200°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IIIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.). **2 Moderate Hazard:** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.

DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued): Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C (100°F); Solid materials in the form of course dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp); and Solids and semisolids (e.g. viscous and slow flowing as asphalt) that readily give off flammable vapors. **3 Serious Hazard:** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IB and IC); Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air (e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids); and Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). **4 Severe Hazard:** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 Water Reactivity: Materials that do not react with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. **Explosives:** Substances that are Non-Explosive. **Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** No 0 rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. **1 Water Reactivity:** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy violently. **Explosives:** Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. Substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure below OSHA definition. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packaging Group III oxidizers; Solids: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors. **2 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may react violently with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.4 explosives. Explosive substances where the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. **Compressed Gases:** Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. **Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential (or low risk) for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature. **3 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group I oxidizers. Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. Liquids: any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. **4 Water Reactivity:** Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. **Explosives:** Division 1.1 & 1.2 explosives. Explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. **Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** Add to the definition of flammability 4. **Oxidizers:** No 4 rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. **1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. **3** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials corrosive to the skin. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. **4** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. **FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the *UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85% by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup*, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Most ordinary combustible materials. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures with air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air.

DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued) Flammable or combustible dusts with representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily. Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air, Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). **Flash Point:** Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used. **Autoignition Temperature:** Minimum temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL:** Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame. **UEL:** Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. **LD₅₀:** Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **LC₅₀:** Lethal Concentration (gases) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **ppm:** Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water. **mg/m³:** Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air. **mg/kg:** Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. **TDLo:** Lowest dose to cause a symptom. **TCLo:** Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. **TD₀, LDLo,** and **LD₀,** or **TC, TCo, LCLo,** and **LCo:** Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information: IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NTP:** National Toxicology Program. **RTECS:** Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information: BEI:** ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:

A **mutagen** is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An **embryo toxin** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC: Effect concentration in water. **BCF:** Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TLm:** Median threshold limit. **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}:** Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION: This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material.

U.S.:

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits. **OSHA:** U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. **NIOSH:** National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of OSHA. **DOT:** U.S. Department of Transportation. **TC:** Transport Canada. **SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. **TSCA:** U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. **CERCLA:** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; CERCLA or Superfund; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material's package label.

CANADA:

WHMIS: Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **TC:** Transport Canada. **DSL/NDSL:** Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List.

REVISION HISTORY

Date

January 31, 2012

December 17, 2011

Changes

Remove comma from company name.

Company name change correction. Change of heading text, Section 5. Review and up-date of exposure limits to current, Section 8. Change text on Reproductive Toxicity, Section 11. Revision to Definition of Terms. Up-date Section 12. Revise Canadian WHMIS status. Move ANSI Labeling to Section 16. Add revision history section.